



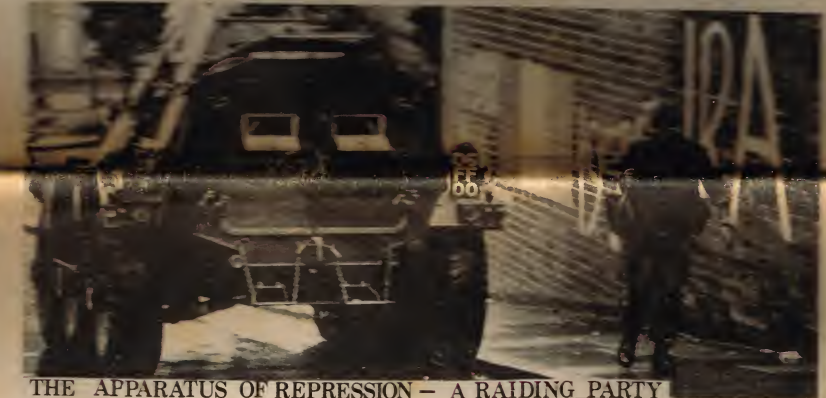
INTERNMENT — TWO YEARS LATER

The subject of internment is a sensitive one. It is a subject that has been discussed in many different ways. Some people see it as a necessary evil, while others see it as a gross violation of human rights. The subject is one that has been discussed in many different ways. Some people see it as a necessary evil, while others see it as a gross violation of human rights. The subject is one that has been discussed in many different ways. Some people see it as a necessary evil, while others see it as a gross violation of human rights.

They notice an difference in their situation. Ask them when they wake up in the morning and realise that they are still in a British hell. Ask them when they wake up in the morning and realise that they are still in a British hell. Ask them when they wake up in the morning and realise that they are still in a British hell. Ask them when they wake up in the morning and realise that they are still in a British hell.

Of course, especially in the early days of internment, the actual denial of freedom was but one facet of the vicious tactics used by the British to break our people. The torture tactics used widely at that time have left their mark. Professor Robert Daly of University College, Cork, has recently published a study in which he interviewed about twenty men who had been subject to the torture processes. He found that they were suffering from long-term mental illness as a result of the torture. He said, 'The commonest symptoms I found were of marked anxiety, fear and dread, as well as insomnia and nightmares.' He also said that the men had 'a diminished will to live' and that the men have said that they would rather die than face another interrogation. The hooding and the noise machines are supposed to be no longer in use but as the Professor pointed out, there are many techniques short of these that can produce similar effects.

But what of the men interned now? They are subject to constant harassment from the guards. Their huts are continually searched and their few personal belongings are constantly being taken or destroyed. Occasional-



THE APPARATUS OF REPRESSION — A RAIDING PARTY

'I was taken from home and beaten up and was pulled by the hair out of the house into a Saracen car. I had rifles and rubber bullet guns pointed at me until I got to Sea Eagle. All this time I had only my trousers on and you can guess what it was like at a quarter past four in the morning.'

'But now after all this time it is the working-class people who are up in arms. And now the people of Ireland are saying to their lords and masters, the tyrants and murderers, 'You can never conquer Ireland, you can never conquer the Irish passion for freedom.'

'Someday the truth about this whole affair will be told and that day let every Englishman and woman look into their souls and feel ashamed of their so-called Army. The people of Germany after the war were at least able to say they did not know what was going on. What are the people of England going to be able to say?'

(THE ABOVE QUOTES ARE FROM AN INTERNEE'S LETTER WRITTEN IN AUGUST 1971)

ly the constant tension is broken by the internees fighting back and the troops use this as an excuse to invade the huts in force and injure and smash all before them.

And while this is going on the internees know that they are being sold out by the very people who said that they would have no talks while one man remained interned. The SDLP and the Nationalists practically fell over themselves to talk to Whitelaw forgetting all their rash promises about internment. The SDLP rush into the Assembly only too willing to share power while the people they promised to stand by are still rotting in Long Kesh.

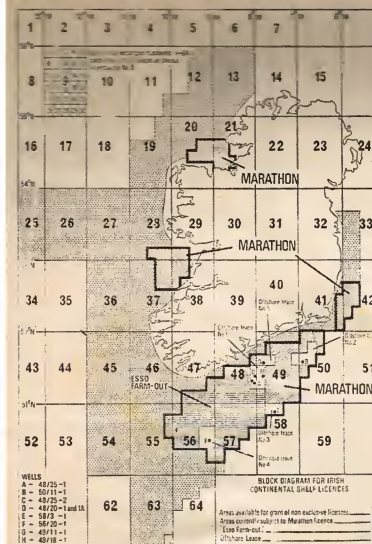
There is only one way forward and that is a mass campaign to free the internees. This campaign must unite

all those who wish to see internment ended and must not be the prerogative of any one organisation. The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Campaign have recently launched a national and international campaign to publicise the plight of the internees using the case of the six women internees as a spearhead. In Derry the Republican Clubs and the Provisionals have united on a local basis to commemorate and demonstrate during the anniversary of internment.

Much can be done in Britain during the coming months to ensure that we will never see a third anniversary of internment. The importance of it cannot be overestimated. If the British Government can get away with internment for ever it will not be long

now before it is introduced in the 26 Counties, and don't be under any illusions - it can also happen in this country. It is up to Irish people in this country to explain to their British workmates that, despite the impression they may gain from their papers, internment still exists, that internment means imprisonment without trial. Especially now that there are small signs that the bi-partisan policy of the Labour Party is breaking down everybody should be raising the right questions with their MPs. No opportunity should be lost to raise the subject of internment, in trade unions, public meetings and wherever possible. Two years now internment has lasted. That is two years too long. Release the internees!





The
sell-out
of
Ireland's
resources

If Dev set up Hanna Fail to fight the Free State 'sell-out' to British Imperialism many members of Fianna Fáil have shown that they fought that battle with the firm conviction that they had a better claim to the role themselves. Just how far the sell-out has gone was vividly illustrated by a prospectus issued in the Irish dailies of June 25 by Petroleum Royalties of Ireland Limited. The company was offering 1,000,000 20p shares to Irish investors at 10p each. The prospectus stated that the company was to explore for and produce oil and gas around Ireland's coasts by the Marathon group. The map above will show why it is that the only Irish people likely to benefit directly from the exploitation of the nation's gas and oil resources are those with plenty of money to gamble, and a stockbroker to place their high finance bets. For the only reason that even Irish big businessmen are being granted a chance to participate in the operations of the Marathon consortium is that Marathon are short of 'risk capital'. What this means is that Marathon want to raise money

to finance exploration of the Irish continental shelf without being under any obligation to repay the sum involved or pay interest on it. Instead, they offer those prepared to take the risk a percentage of the royalties on any oil or gas discovered which they decide is worth producing commercially. If they fail to find any commercially viable reserves then the money invested by Petroleum Royalties is simply lost. The scheme has obvious advantages for Marathon, besides the fact that it doesn't inhibit their chances of getting banking loans for their enterprise elsewhere. Marathon have also leased out some of their concession to Esso. Marathon will probably cut 50/50 on the proceeds of any Esso successes. In return it is not liable to put up any capital for Esso, nor will it have to pay investors in Petroleum Royalties of Ireland Limited one penny on profits made in the Esso area of operations. There's no doubt about it, compared with Fianna Fail, the old Free Staters were selling their foreign investors short.

ARMY CAREERS GUIDANCE IN YORKS SCHOOLS

Following the discovery that mobile Army recruiting vans were very active in schools in the Leeds area the Yorkshire regional committee of Clann distributed the following leaflets widely.

'No doubt you are all too well aware of the tensions and the depressing daily news from Belfast. No doubt many of you will be saying, 'I wish they would settle the Irish question.' This is a very narrow outlook upon a very serious human problem.

'It is a problem which cannot and will not have a military solution. On the other hand, you can play a part and help to end the tragedy, for the following reason:

THE ARMY IS AT PRESENT ACTIVELY RECRUITING IN LEEDS SCHOOLS.

'Mobile recruiting vans are touring Leeds schools talking to school-leavers and sixth-formers using their usual questionable methods to get men to fight in the north of Ireland. If

your son joins up, he will end up on duty in Belfast.

'You as a parent have not been consulted. You have a duty to your children to stop this practice. I poor reflection that in a so-called affluent society, the best preparation to our teenagers is a course in killing their fellow men.

'So, we are asking for your help. We want the Army withdrawn from Ireland at once. We need your help to achieve this end. It is not a small thing, but jobs.

'It is not wrecked homes that we want, but houses built for our working-class people.

'It costs you, the taxpayer, a million a year to bolster up a corrupt and totally discredited army in the north of Ireland. Think what this could achieve if spent on jobs and homes in Britain. It is Army which upholds this rotten system. Do you want your son involved in questionable methods to get men to fight in the north of Ireland. If

'We are asking for your support in this campaign. You will have

GUILTY UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT?

On 23 May the Special Branch and Blackburn CID burst into the homes of three people - Sean Colley (30), Michael Kneasey (23), and Patrick John McCabe (21). All three were arrested and charged with 'conspiring together with others unknown, to damage or destroy buildings without lawful excuse, intending to damage or destroy such property. Contrary to Common Law.' Sean Colley and his wife had their house broken into and various articles were seized, including candles, two defunct .177 air rifles, newspapers, handkerchiefs etc. All three have been remanded in custody at Risley by the police and Blackburn magistrates since they were arrested. When they appear in court they are handcuffed to each other and to the dock. Although the police have presented no evidence against them, they have been repeatedly refused bail. One of the three, Michael Kneasey, was meant to have a steel plate removed from his hip and a large

ger one inserted to replace it. Bail has been refused, Michael Kneasey has been unable to get this operation. No suitable alternative is being provided at Risley to alleviate his pain. All three lost their jobs and Sean Colley's wife has been subjected to police harassment. When she visited her husband at Risley, the police made it impossible for her to see the three men's signatures for legal representation.

The Blackburn three appear in court at King Street, Blackburn, tomorrow. If the case goes to Crown Court this will probably be in Lancaster or Liverpool.

Since the arrests a defence case has been set up. Blackburners' Aid Committee held a concert and social to raise funds for the three men. They were able to contribute to the defence fund £121. Thanks are due to the people who so generously supported it and the appeal for funds.

LETTERS • LETTERS • LETTERS • LETTERS • LETTERS

Dear Comrades,
May I express my appreciation to you all for the wonderful visits that I had with my parents last week. Without your help it would have been impossible for my parents to have visited me here in Hull. We had a great time together over the four day period.
The kindness shown to both my father and mother has pleased me very much, and again you have my thanks and appreciation for everything. My release is due in about six months time (January '74) and perhaps then I will be in a better position to thank each and every one for all that they have done for me.
Ao cara
Patrick O'Sullivan
Coventry Prisoners Defence Committee,
c/o 27 Paynes Lane,
Hillfields,
Coventry.

Dear Comrades,
As your readers are undoubtedly aware, the next few weeks have two very important dates in the continuing Irish struggle. July 31 is the anniversary of Operation Motorman when the British tanks crushed the no-go enclaves in Belfast and

Jerry. A year later the schools and sports grounds remain occupied. August 9 marks the beginning of the third year of internment. Although the name has been changed to 'detention' the numbers involved are reaching pre-direct-rule levels.
Internment might appear to be no longer an issue, judging by the Press. The internees are the forgotten men. The only time Long Kesh (the Maze) is mentioned is when another tunnel is discovered - what other exercise is available as yet another 'riot' is quelled. Even the recent death by suicide of an internee was hardly mentioned. The second anniversary of internment must not be allowed to pass without the maximum amount of protest by socialists, republicans and trade unionists throughout Britain and Ireland.
We in the Coventry 7 Prisoners Defence Committee have been very active in attempting to secure the unconditional release of our own political prisoners here in Coventry. Indeed this struggle is only just beginning - the trial is not until October at the earliest. But we do not distinguish between political prisoners in Long Kesh, in the Curragh or in Wexham Green. We call for the unconditional release of all Irish political prisoners, the ending of internment

and an amnesty for all those involved in the struggle as an essential part of any acceptable settlement to the Irish situation.
To further these ends, we in the Coventry Prisoners Defence Committee have called a march and rally in Coventry on Sunday August 12. We will assemble at Bearsall Common, next to All Souls Church (Father Fell's Church), Earlsden, Coventry, at 2.30 before marching to the Prison in Coventry for a rally with national speakers. All organisations who actively support the march and rally are invited to send a speaker along too. We hope for an enthusiastic response to this from the people in Coventry. However, we urge all socialists, republicans and trade unionists throughout the Midlands area to participate in these activities. We must combat the increased repression in Britain, (the use of conspiracy laws) and show those struggling in Ireland for self-determination that we have not forgotten them.
Further details about coaches leaving from towns in the Midlands, speakers, etc., please contact the Coventry Prisoners Defence Committee at the above address.

William Thompson
(for CPD)

Martin O'Leary commemoration

The Martin O'Leary commemoration was held at the Conway Hall on July 6th. It was organised by Martin O'Leary Craobh in co-operation with the London Region Committee.

Chaired by Bill Hennessy the meeting opened with R. Sutton (Treasurer London Clann) outlining the importance of Martin O'Leary and the significance of the 32 county struggle for workers in Britain.

Barry Doyle of Sinn Féin (Ulster) followed. He was a friend and comrade of O'Leary and he explained the reasons for the action Martin carried out in his life. He was a Mogul Co. transformer - action in which he died. Martin said, was not a faultless hero but endeavoured to apply the lessons learnt by the Republican Movement by being involved at every level of the people's struggle. These were lessons learnt bitterly by the Movement in the struggle against Imperialism. Martin symbolised the results of the process of revolution after 1961, the understanding of the necessity of socialism. Cde. Doyle then detailed the fight since 1971.

(continued page three)

ON MESSIAHS HOUSING & NATO.

F.F. FAILURE

Fianna Fail are still managing to get mileage out of their success in the Presidential election. While the evening Press grandiosely declared that 'Childers takes the helm', the party machine organised a big send-off for the previous 'helmsman', De Valera. The highlight of Dev's farewell was a cavalcade from the Vice-regal Lodge to Bolands Mills, where he commanded the Irish Volunteers in 1916. It was a journey that telescoped Dev's career in reverse - from 'revolutionary' to 'elder statesman' - and one tragically frequent in Irish history.

One recalls the United Irishman Thomas Addis Emmet who became Attorney General of New York, the Young Irelander, Gaván Duffy, who became governor of New South Wales and Michael Collins, who forged his secret army into a formidable military machine and then made a political capitulation to British Imperialism that shattered the same weapon when he attempted to turn it against the very people it had sprung from.

There has certainly come a long way since he founded the 'Republican Party' in 1900 to fight the 'tyranny of the British'. It is a pity that the party has not been able to do so.

He acknowledged his failures - to unite the country, to restore the Irish language, to carry through the struggle for national liberation. He also acknowledged that the party had failed to do so. He acknowledged that the party had failed to do so. He acknowledged that the party had failed to do so.

Cut-Price Dev

A specially reminded to that Dev was a man who was remembered the same week by the British based publishers Gill, Macmillan, who released a book entitled 'The Life and Times of James De Valera'. While hard back copies cost at £1.85, booksellers have been told that a special paperback edition is ready for distribution as soon as Dev dies - at a cut rate price.

Housing Havoc

Readers of the United Irishman will, no doubt, have been following the struggle of the young couples squatting in Fenian Street against local speculators closely. They may not have realised that the problem of homelessness is not one confined to Dublin. At O'Briensbridge, near Limerick, a young couple are living with their two children in a shed. The husband, Bernard Murphy, is a machine operator who had been renting a caravan for £5 a week. 'I applied to the Clare County Council for a house and three months ago we had to leave the caravan when the owner wanted to raise the rent to £12 a week, which he could earn by placing it at the seaside,' he told newsmen.

The Murphys moved into a shed attached to a deserted Garda barracks. The shed has no lighting and Mrs Murphy has to look after the children in a room filled with the fumes of a smelly oil fire. The bedclothes are permanently damp. The Clare Council have been unable to find accommodation for the family and have refused to comment on their plight.

There is nothing exceptional about the O'Briensbridge experience. Throughout the 26 counties the local authorities are finding it increasingly difficult to house the growing number of homeless young couples because of the high interest rates on housing. So far their only solution has been to increase rents and reduce subsidies on existing accommodation in an effort to make families on council estates finance the housing programme directly. It was this policy which provoked the NATO strike. Although the government had applied differential rents on housing estates in the past these had been based on the total earnings of the family, including overtime payments, bonuses etc. Income tax on basic pay and welfare contributions were not taken into account and every opportunity to adjust rent upwards with regard to inherited tenancies was taken. Rents were also subject to arbitrary increases by the government and local authorities to cope with rising interest rates and 'inflation'. It was just such an arbitrary increase in Dublin rents which sparked off a nation-wide rent strike organised by NATO. The strike has continued with remarkable solidarity since last May.

Ham-Fisted

The government made a determined ham-fisted attempt to confine and demoralise the strikers in the winter of 1972/3 by minimising the effectiveness of the strike. The worst blunder of the government was to issue false figures on the numbers on rent strike and the value of the rents withheld. As these figures were not circulated to local authorities situations arose like the one in Cork, where Mr Molloy, the then Minister for Local Government, claimed only £57,000 was being withheld in rents while the City Manager, in the same week, admitted the figure of £146,000.

There is no doubt that the Coalition Government recognise that their electoral success is in large part due to pre-election promises, including promises of concessions to NATO. The new Minister for Housing, Tully, has dutifully presented his peace terms to NATO, including the scrapping of the old system of rent assessments based on total family earnings, allowances for income tax and welfare levies, and a 3 year freeze on maximum rents. He has also tacitly accepted NATO as a national structure representing all council tenants.

No Compromise

NATO for its part has met Tully's proposals coolly. Although the Association has been through a long and tough fight building a new, and very diverse, movement together, it is by no means at the end of its tether. Tully and the Coalition have not delivered as much as they promised before the elections. Matt Larkin, general secretary of NATO, warned: 'We submitted a block of proposals to the Minister, and a decision by our members to end the strike will not be taken until we have a favourable settlement on other important issues among these proposals.'

The fact is that NATO is a new organisation. This means that although its constituent parts are very varied the Association as a whole is much more democratic in its structure and responsive to grass roots pressure, while determined local leadership has a bigger influence than in the much more bureaucratised trade unions. There can be no cosy compromises between the Minister and the leadership, even if the NATO leadership desired such a compromise.

The way forward

As it is, peace is in sight, and a hard-fought, if limited victory for the tenants. Sooner or later however the peace must be broken again as the interest rates of the banks once more bear down on the housing authorities. A major task now confronting all socialists and republicans engaged in the housing situation is to explain to their fellow tenants why the problem of rent increases is sure to recur shortly and what action must be taken to solve the problem. Ultimately the only solution can be the emergence of a government in Ireland prepared to put the people first - a government prepared to nationalise the banks that bleed the housing programme white with their interest rates, a government that will take back its mining and prospecting concessions to international firms like Marathon and Esso, a government that will be very different from the ones formed by De Valera and his Fine Gael counterparts in the last fifty years of 'independence'. In short, a working people's government for a socialist Republic - the only real basis for effective national unity and the survival of the Irish culture. Fianna Fail and Dev have given so much less service to.

Fianna Fail have given so much less service to.

Last to speak was Seamus Collins (President, Clann) who developed many of the points raised earlier and their relation to the work of Clann. He paid tribute to the leadership of the Movement who had, at the most difficult time, directed it towards the correct policies for tackling and defeating imperialism. They had refused to allow Connolly and Tone to be forgotten or distorted, understanding how the omission of the lessons learnt by those great fighters for the Irish people had allowed the Movement to be diverted from the central struggle. In this difficult, and often confusing, period, Clann must remember this despite short-term difficulties and the glamour of 'quick' solutions.

Sean Loughran

Sean Loughran, a member of the Provisionals, died recently while on active service. Sean had many friends in Clann in the Yorkshire area. Deepest sympathy is extended to his wife and family.

CLAIMANTS' UNIONS- WHAT ARE THEY?

People claim state benefits for different reasons, but most claimants get the same useless treatment from local employment exchanges and Social Security offices. Unemployed workers, single mothers and old people not getting enough pension to survive are just some of the millions in the country forced to claim from the state because prices, rents and fares are too high. Claiming benefit can be complicated and confusing. It's full of forms like B1, P45 and P16, you hardly ever get a straight answer from the staff and they are always quoting regulations at you that you have never heard of and they have never shown you.

There are many claimants in the country that are trying to help claimants organise themselves under the slogan 'United we fight, united we win'. The Unions are self-help organisations, made up of claimants themselves but often with expert advice from groups like the Child Poverty Action Group. The idea is that alone the claimant is isolated but with united action claimants can begin to break down the masses of rules and regulations under which they are judged, clean up the offices which are often dirty and without proper provision for kids and get the full benefit that claimants are entitled to.

Very often the amount of money given to the claimant is not set in law but up to the decision of the local office. Local offices can set, for example, a maximum amount of rent they will pay for the claimant but they will not tell you that you can appeal against the decision and demand a 'high rent assessment' where they can pay over the maximum they have set. Claimants are entitled to a 'special clothing allowance' to pay for essential clothing for themselves and their kids, but they won't tell you this at the office. Claimants Union meetings often have a special part for new members to ask the rest of the Union for help. Claimants who have some experience can

help new claimants to ask the rest of the Union for help. Claimants who have some experience can help new claimants to get all they want and go to the office with them so that they are not intimidated by the officials.

Claimants Unions also try to put a stop to the snooping and prying of the officers. Single mothers are often spied on to see if they are living with a man, cohabiting it's called. If a man stays over one night they will try to cut off the benefit of the claimant and if the mother is on her own arguing against the petty bureaucrats in the office she will quite often lose her case.

The Officers in the Supplementary Benefits offices in the country often have the idea that every single claimant is a layabout on the scrounger. The idea is that we can all get highly paid jobs at the drop of a hat and their one aim in life is to give us as little money as possible. This has been proved recently by the publication of some of their files which have been 'liberated' from their offices in London. They collect information on claimants which has nothing at all to do with the claim.

The harsh rulings of the local offices are often presented as the final word. But there is an appeals system by which a claimant, who thinks that he or she has been cheated of their rightful money, can appeal to an 'independent tribunal'. These tribunals are often not sympathetic to the claimant and therefore it's better to have representation at the appeal. This is where the Claimants Union comes in again.

Many of the big towns in the country have their own Unions which are quite well known because they regularly leaflet the local offices. But if you cannot find your local group contact Rose Catha and we'll give you the address of the local Union.

M.Duncan



REMEMBER THE PRISONERS



Below we publish an interview by Eamonn Smullen with Finbar and Marie Kissane. Finbar Kissane, sentenced to two years in prison because he loaned a driving licence to a friend, has recently been released. Finbar, along with Michael Duggan who was sentenced to three-and-a-half years, stood trial in Winchester with Noel Jenkinson on charges relating to the explosion at Aldershot barracks. Finbar was cleared of any complicity in Aldershot. While reading this interview we ask you to remember Noel Jenkinson who is serving a 30 year sentence. Noel was convicted on perjured evidence and has recently been

refused leave to appeal. He was not even allowed to be present in court while the application for leave to appeal was heard. Can you stand by and allow this man to spend the rest of his life in prison for an offence he did not commit? Are we, the Irish people in Britain, going to allow this trade unionist and socialist to rot in an English jail? If you want to do something to help, contact the Prisoners Aid Committee at 318 Lillie Road, London S.W.6; the PAC are mounting a campaign to get Noel released and they need every bit of help they can get.

by Eamonn Smullen

Eamonn Smullen: Can you give me some detail about your arrest and imprisonment?

Finbar Kissane: At about 2 p.m. on an afternoon in February, four Special Branch came to search our house. I was at work at the time, only my wife was at home and a girl who was employed to help my wife run the nursery at our home - an established properly equipped nursery. Naturally the children were there at the time.

Marie Kissane: It was a dark afternoon in February but they put out all the lights and wouldn't allow me to switch them on again - even when it became really dark and the mothers came to collect their children. As each mother knocked on the door a policeman opened it and then they all came in. They made me remove my shoes when they were questioning me; sometimes they lifted me up and the questioning went on and on.

At about 4 p.m. I was brought to Paddington police station for an identity parade. I hadn't been allowed to wash or shave since my arrest, not even to comb my hair. I refused to go on the ID parade until I'd had an opportunity to freshen myself up a bit. I did see a solicitor before the ID parade but the only freshen up I was allowed was to do my hair with a comb supplied by my solicitor from his pocket. Anyway, from their point of view the ID parade was a failure because no one picked me out.

They tried to force me to put a blanket over my head going to Paddington police station; they also tried to force me to duck down in the car. I refused to do either.

They often do things like that to create an atmosphere around a case and really there was no case against you.

There was no case at all against me and there is no case against Noel either.

Did you have any visits during that time, from your wife, for example?

I went to Scotland Yard to see him but they told me that they had never heard of anyone of that name.

I was taken to Aldershot police station on Saturday and was finally charged on Sunday night. I was held in Aldershot police station until the following Friday, then I was taken to prison.

What happened in prison?

I was taken to Winchester Prison. I was forced to wear prison garb - shoes from which most of the heel had gone and an old pair of trousers which carried a very strong smell of urine.

Did you have any visits from your wife in all that time?

When I went to see him I was told by a policeman that he'd had his visit for that week; I didn't know anything about rules or what visits a remand prisoner is allowed one visit per week.

The police were on all the visits. My wife told me that the

police station but the policeman on duty on the cells said, 'We have no food, Paddy, not even for ourselves.' I asked for a cup of coffee and he said, 'We have no coffee, Paddy, not even for ourselves.' I asked for a cup of water and he said, 'We have no water, Paddy, not even for ourselves.' It was cold but I was forced to part with my jacket and my shoes.

In the morning I was taken back to the yard without breakfast. I asked for food when I arrived at the yard but they said, 'You had breakfast at Kennington police station, we saw the tray outside the door of the cell. I was refused food and the questioning continued. At about 1 p.m. that day, Friday, I was given some sausages and mash.

They made me remove my shoes when they were questioning me; sometimes they lifted me up and the questioning went on and on.

I was brought to Paddington police station for an identity parade. I hadn't been allowed to wash or shave since my arrest, not even to comb my hair. I refused to go on the ID parade until I'd had an opportunity to freshen myself up a bit. I did see a solicitor before the ID parade but the only freshen up I was allowed was to do my hair with a comb supplied by my solicitor from his pocket. Anyway, from their point of view the ID parade was a failure because no one picked me out.

They tried to force me to put a blanket over my head going to Paddington police station; they also tried to force me to duck down in the car. I refused to do either.

They often do things like that to create an atmosphere around a case and really there was no case against you.

There was no case at all against me and there is no case against Noel either.

Did you have any visits during that time, from your wife, for example?

I went to Scotland Yard to see him but they told me that they had never heard of anyone of that name.

I was taken to Aldershot police station on Saturday and was finally charged on Sunday night. I was held in Aldershot police station until the following Friday, then I was taken to prison.

What happened in prison?

I was taken to Winchester Prison. I was forced to wear prison garb - shoes from which most of the heel had gone and an old pair of trousers which carried a very strong smell of urine.

Did you have any visits from your wife in all that time?

When I went to see him I was told by a policeman that he'd had his visit for that week; I didn't know anything about rules or what visits a remand prisoner is allowed one visit per week.

The police were on all the visits. My wife told me that the

FINBAR KISSANE - INTERVIEW

police had called at the house and told her that they'd had a phone call that a bomb had been placed in our home, and that they had to search it. So as not to worry her, I said it was probably just another excuse for a police search. The policeman listening to our visit said, 'We don't have to do that to search your house; we can get a warrant to do that any time.'

What happened in prison?

I was held in complete solitary confinement, not even allowed to exercise with other prisoners.

You were treated in this way for how long?

For a period of nine months, until the trial was over.

Did you not see the others at the committal proceedings?

Yes, but never alone; there was a policeman with each of us all the time and we were in different cells under the court.

Were you not allowed to meet to prepare the case? I remember that the Angry Brigade prisoners were allowed to meet at Brixton in order to discuss their case. They even brought Jake Prascott to Brixton from Garretts Prison so that he could take part in these meetings, in the sight but not in the hearing of prison staff.

We were given no opportunity at all to meet to discuss our defence. We were all held in complete solitary confinement for nine months and that is a considerable strain. I mean you are taken from this sort of situation into the court, and the trial itself is another strain, and then you have to face highly skilled questioning in the witness box and your performance there is compared by the jury to evidence given by policemen skilled in giving evidence in court.

And you can't explain to the jury what your life in prison has been like for the past nine months. What was your treatment in prison like apart from the solitary confinement?

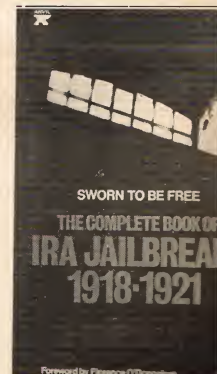
I was allowed to wear my own clothes after a short period in prison garb but any time I had to leave the cell, even to go to the WC, I was forced to draw on, over my own clothes, a big overall covered with long yellow stripes. I was a category A and a category E prisoner at this time. As a matter of fact I remained on those categories until I was within seven months of release. When I was moved to Wormwood Scrubs after sentence, and I was sentenced for a driving licence offence which had nothing at all to do with the Aldershot charges, the other prisoners would not believe that I had never tried to escape. Seven months to do', they said, 'an you're still wearing a uniform with long yellow stripes, you must have had it away from somewhere Paddy.'

What was the attitude of the staff to you?

Very bad. Well, they were mostly ex British Army, as you know. I was continually searched, sometimes when there were two warders in the cell searching, and another two would be waiting outside the door to come in and search my cell. I had to put all my clothes outside the cell door at night, sometimes they'd be lost in the morning, someone would move them to another place. The staff were hostile. I remember two warders came into my cell one day swinging their batons, one said, 'We are allowed to do anything we like short of murder and do don't we enjoy doing it. I hope for your sake everything is in order in

I was put on a charge of ringing the bell to get out to toilet. I was five in the evening and I hadn't been out of the cell since nine in the morning. I was sentenced to seven days loss of privileges - I never knew until then I had any - but my wife was to take the food back when she came to visit. I wouldn't eat the prison food and ate nothing for a week. A warden said to me, 'You should have tried to defend yourself that charge (ringing the bell to the WC). If a prison officer the governor that he saw you around the landing on your head governor would believe him.'

The Prisoners' Aid Committee very necessary because a person with the problems I was facing after my arrest - I'd never been in such a situation before - didn't know what the rules were what I should have and so on. Wife didn't know what visits I could have - they kept her sitting a bush cupboard waiting for a special person to come for her. When people find themselves in a situation it is necessary that some organisation supplies information on the rules, puts pressure on the authorities when they break rules, which they do all the time. Well, in my case the judge's summing-up brought out this that had nothing at all to do with the case. What I did when I was led up for national service in for example - 'this man who came this country and took advantage all we had to offer', and so on. Then he gave me two years on a licence offence and they still saying it was in connection with Aldershot. I was found not guilty of all the Aldershot charges after a summing-up which went back to 1957 and discussed my attitude to national service. So what did they expect them to do with Noel's ap



IRA JAILBREAKS THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF STRUGGLE. 55p FROM CLASS SERVICE, 318 LILLIE ROAD, LONDON S.W.6.

Read The United Irishman



Yasser Arafat, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Irish case is often identified with that of Israel. Two oppressed small nations facing all the odds to survive against hostile neighbours. One fighting colonisation, economic and physical. The other fighting to prevent her people being pushed out into the sea. This sort of analogy stems from propaganda put forward by the hostile news media. Before considering such analogies it is necessary to have a clear view of the Middle East situation and to understand the background to the foundation of the State of Israel.

In 1917, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Balfour, sent a letter to Lord Rothschild outlining his plans for the area. This was later to become known as the 'Balfour Declaration'. In it he stated 'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People and will use their best endeavours to facilitate and encourage this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the Arab and religious communities in Palestine.'

Balfour

By 1948 the British occupied Palestine and, in accordance with the Balfour Declaration, used their best endeavours to turn Palestine into a Zionist State. At that time there were only 100,000 Jews in Palestine, less than one in twelve of the population. They were concentrated in a State within a State and had formed their own military force, known as the Hagannah, for the purpose of taking over that

land and the indigenous population. The British, to neutralise the menace they were faced, used strikes and riots to become the British reply was the use of setting up commissions, designed to control the population. The White Papers were published in 1922, and the 1939 White Paper in 1939 and 1947. The Cameron, Wiggley and

They were long established there when the early Hebrews invaded the land about 1500 B.C. Not only did they survive the Israelite occupation, they retained a large part of the land, remaining in possession after the dispersion and intermingling first with the Arab conquerors in the 7th century, then with the Crusaders in the 11th century.

Resistance to the Zionist plans for the colonisation of Palestine started as soon as these plans became obvious. In 1936, the longest strike in the history of Palestine took place, with shops and all means of communication shut down for six continuous months. Armed organisations were formed and succeeded in preventing large areas being overrun by the Zionists. Although these organisations were disbanded in 1946, pockets of resistance continued, particularly in the Gaza Strip.

In 1965, after a long period of disillusion with the Arab regimes, their broken promises and inability

Rashid Safi writes on 25 years of Zionism

persuaded by the propaganda that Palestine was void of any population. By the time they arrived there it was too late and they were forced to make their homes there. Since that time it has become obvious that only a minority of Jews support the Zionists, many, in fact, supporting the Palestinian cause. Hence the Middle East problem is not a conflict between the Arabs and the Jews, but a conflict between Zionism and the Palestinian people, Arab, Christian or Jew.

On 14 May 1948, the British High Commissioner left Palestine, together with the last British soldier. On that same date, Ben-Gurion announced the establishment of the State of Israel and asked the world for recognition. The USA was the first country to rush to recognise her; seeing in Israel a spearhead for their interests in the heart of the Arab world.

Thus the State of Israel was established on 77,408 of the land of Palestine. It is worth noting that Jewish ownership of land at that time constituted only 7.23%.

Since then, with aid from most of the major powers and a continuous flow of funds from Zionists abroad, Israel has grown to be one of the strongest states in the area.

Suez

In October 1956 it took part with Britain and France in the Suez campaign against Egypt. As a result of this aggression, it succeeded in obtaining the stationing of UN troops on all strategic positions, and hence a route for its ships through the Red Sea.

On 5 June 1967, Israel launched another major attack against the Arab countries, and succeeded in occupying territories three times its size, the rest of unoccupied Palestine, Sinai Desert, and the Golan Heights. This attack was reported in Britain at the time as a war being waged by Egypt and the Arab countries to exterminate the Jews. Later the true facts became known but, typically, were played down by the Press.

This war solved Israel's most pressing crisis; unemployment and internal unrest. It helped, once again, to attract the attention of World Jewry; immigration increased to a peak and the funds started to pour in once again, having reached a record low.

Established

The Palestinians are not, as is popularly believed, exclusively the descendants of the Islamic conquerors of 1300 years ago. They are, in fact, mainly the descendants of the previous native population - Philistines, Canaanites, Hittites, Jevusites, etc.

They were long established there when the early Hebrews invaded the land about 1500 B.C. Not only did they survive the Israelite occupation, they retained a large part of the land, remaining in possession after the dispersion and intermingling first with the Arab conquerors in the 7th century, then with the Crusaders in the 11th century.

Fedayeen

Resistance to the Zionist plans for the colonisation of Palestine started as soon as these plans became obvious. In 1936, the longest strike in the history of Palestine took place, with shops and all means of communication shut down for six continuous months. Armed organisations were formed and succeeded in preventing large areas being overrun by the Zionists. Although these organisations were disbanded in 1946, pockets of resistance continued, particularly in the Gaza Strip.

In 1965, after a long period of disillusion with the Arab regimes, their broken promises and inability

to deal with the situation, two groups of Palestinian youths decided to organise their ranks and take the initiative in restoring justice to their people. They formed what is known as Al Fatah and PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine). The activities of these two groups were very limited due to the restrictions imposed on them by the Arab Governments. After the defeat of the Arab armies in June 1967 their numbers grew and they became a force to be reckoned with. The Arab ruling class began to worry about its future and decided to take action before it was too late. In September 1970, with American aid, King Hussein of Jordan succeeded in pushing the Palestinian guerrillas out of his kingdom, after a bloody war, in which more than 10,000 people died. Lebanon tried to emulate Hussein in May 1972, but the guerrillas proved too strong.

The aim of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and all the armed guerrilla groups is to set up in Palestine a democratic, non-sectarian State, where Jew, Christian and Moslem can enjoy equal rights. That is the only solution which can bring justice to both Palestinian Arabs and Jews. The only method of achieving this is to mobilise both Arabs and anti-Zionist Jews in a mass popular war which will end in the overthrow of the Zionist regime.

Ireland & Palestine

British Imperialism wanted to keep Ireland as a colony under its dominance, due to its considerable labour reserve, (workers in the Six Counties earn the lowest wages in the UK) and as a market for its production. As the policy of complete subjugation failed, they resorted to their famous tactic of 'divide and rule'. Ireland was divided into North and South, and the North was inflamed with sectarian troubles.

In the Middle East, the big Imperialist powers realised well beforehand, that it would not be possible for them to keep the Middle East under their direct rule for long. As dominance in the Middle East is vital to them due to its strategic position on the cross-roads between Africa, Asia and Europe, and its immense oil wealth, they saw in Zionism and later Israel a means which could be exploited to serve their own interests.

The Irish and Palestinian peoples are conducting a common struggle against a common enemy; Imperialism. Both can learn much from each other's experiences.

For further information on Palestine write to:

- (1) Palestine Action, P.O. Box 492, London SW1.
- (2) General Union of Palestine Students, 58 Old Brompton Road, London SW7.



The two faces of Labour

Both of the speeches reprinted below took place during the debate on the Ireland Emergency Provisions Bill. Both of the speakers are members of the Labour Party. We ask only one question. How can the Labour Party, which, if not socialist, at least claims to be anti-fascist, allow Paget to remain a member? And, at same time have people like Gerald Kaufman, who, whatever other faults he may have, at least sees the fundamental cause of the trouble in the Six Counties.

Mr Paget, Labour, Northampton: 'I would go much further than that. I would recall Field Marshall Temple. He is not too old. He would store confidence in the troops. I would have martial law. That, according to the customs of war, is the protection granted to an army of occupation in these circumstances. It is to prohibit actions, primarily those of carrying arms, explosives and ammunition, to the danger of troops. For people caught in possession of arms I would have court martial and execution of the sentence within hours. That is the only way of controlling a situation such as this. If we want to win, that is what we should do.'

Mr Kaufman, Labour, Manchester, Alick: 'The whole notion of the United Kingdom is a fiction of a nature which misleads us here. I do not accept the notion of a United Kingdom. It is something produced by the minority in Ireland to bamboozle the rest of us into thinking that Northern Ireland is part of an idea called the United Kingdom.'

I do not believe that there is a Northern Irish problem. I believe that there is an Irish problem. The majority in Northern Ireland for which the hon. Gentleman speaks is a minority in Ireland. That majority in Northern Ireland is based on a fiction. The sooner we accept the inevitable and allow Ireland, all the Irish to solve their own problems, Catholic and Protestant together, the sooner will the killing end. As long as we continue to use these methods, the killing will accompany them.'

Donall Mac Amhlaigh

[illegible]

for the second month running our members and supporters have reached into their pockets and contributed to the Rosc Catha Fighting Fund. Down a little on last month but still we are good for £1,134.85. There is still a long way to go before we reach our target of £1200.

Remember, we need this money in order to buy equipment and finance the expansion of Rosc Catha into a bigger and better paper. If you are asked to contribute to the Rosc Catha and have already contributed to the fighting fund why not take a few extra copies of the paper each month to sell to your friends?

The contributors this month were: first, a magnificent individual contribution of £100 from Percival E2 from Aberdeen, T. McInerney 50p, anon. 50p, J. Durkin 15p, C. Grant E1, J. Williams E1, O. S'Oullivan E1.50, J. Sheehy E1, S. Lalor 90p, A. Devlin E1. From Clann branches we have received: Connie Green Crobh, Bradford E1.50, and a group of 10 people working group in East London E4.

Remember every contribution, no matter how small, is welcome. This month's total leaves the amount to be raised standing at £1,134.85. A long way to go but with your help we can reach our target of £1200 to the Rosc Catha Fighting Fund.

[illegible]

First to publish the True Story of the Derry Massacre, written by Sunday Times journalists-but not published by that paper.

First to publish Bord Failte's plan for public ownership of Ireland's rivers and lakes.

Get there first with the IRISH PEOPLE each week. The special introductory annual rate for postal subscribers is, including postage-

per year---	£4.00
6 months ---	£2.00
3 months ---	£1.00

THE IRISH PEOPLE,
P.O. BOX 666,
HILLEN 9,
IRELAND.

BRIAN FAULKNER

AND THE CRISIS OF ULSTER UNIONISM



THE STORY OF FAULKNER'S POLITICAL
CAREER. 45p FROM CLANN BOOK SERVICE
318 LILLIE RD., LONDON, S.W.6.

**MAKE SURE
OF YOUR
COPY OF
ROSC CATHA
SUBSCRIBE!**

Published by Clann na hEireann,
318 Lillie Road, London S.W.6.



Cork Dockers beat the Bosses

A major effort to smash the solidarity of workers in Cork was defeated on Friday 29 June when approximately three hundred dockers, who were supported by a Sinn Fein picket, occupied the premises of the Cork Labour Exchange.

The reason for this action was that the men concerned had been refused unemployment benefit as they had refused to pass pickets of striking Harbour Board workers.

The dockers first became affected by the strike on Friday 22 June when there was work for less than 70 men but this did not deter the authorities from refusing unemployment benefit to all the City dockers even though there was no work available for the vast majority of them.

The reason for all this - simply that the Harbour Board (which is planning to spend millions of pounds of public money to develop the harbour for the benefit of foreign industrialists) refused to replace a quay worker who had been transferred to another job.

Thousands of pounds have been sacrificed to AVOID providing a job.

VIOLENCE

At about 10 p.m. when the Sinn Fein picket had been disbanded and public support was at its minimum a large force of Gardaí approached the Labour Exchange and tried to remove dockers in possession of the building.

The only defence available to the dockers was a few hastily mobilised men and their fellow workers were met with a violence normally associated with the North-east Ulster establishment forces.

One girl in her early twenties was knocked to the ground and kicked in the head (at the time of going to press she was still under treatment) and most of the Sinn Fein members suffered injury of one form or another.

CHARGES

14 dockers were charged under Section 1 of the Prohibition of Forcible Entry and Occupation Act (1971). All the dockers refused bail until they got their unemployment benefit. The following morning the dock employers supplied sufficient cash while negotiations were going on between the ITGWU and the Department of Employment. The negotiations ended with victory for the dockers. So ended another pathetic attempt by the employers and the government to smash solidarity between workers. The easy way out for the dockers would have been to pass the picket but conscious that their actions would have been anti-working class they refused to do so. It is unlikely that when the 14 dockers appear in court again later this month that this action on behalf of their fellow workers or their militant self-defence will be forgotten either by their fellow workers or by the authorities.

New
IRA
Secret
Weapon

Registered at the IPO as a newspaper.

ARMY BEHIND DRUG RINGS

R.U.C. Man Makes Allegation

Rumours are rife in Belfast, that the story of a blackmail scandal involving British Army undercover agents and drug abusers from both Catholic and Protestant ghettos is about to break.

Following the disclosure that officers in the Gloucestershire regiment had attempted to blackmail a 16-year-old boy came allegations that a similar attempt had been made to enlist the son of a prominent trade unionist into spying on the UVF. While neither of these apparently isolated incidents had any drug implications they do show the British Army is prepared to use blackmail in an attempt to widen its intelligence network.

In the circumstances prevalent in Belfast, to be accused of drug-taking could have serious repercussions. Belfast has always been a conservative city and drug abusers are ostracised and treated with contempt. With the threat of this hanging over one's head the temptation to comply with military 'requests' for information must be overwhelming.

Journalists with a leading English Sunday newspaper are said to be finalising a story involving, among others, an RUC drug squad constable and one of his informants.

The story starts when an officer in the drug squad, described only as Constable 'X' in the article, contacted the journalist. After their initial meeting, in Belfast Museum, they drove to the constable's home where he taped a lengthy statement. This deals with events leading up to August 1971, when internment was introduced. He said, 'In the summer of '71 we were approached by members of the Special Branch who asked us to supply full copies of our files. Our senior officers strenuously objected to this because they thought it would destroy our credibility in Republican areas. Until then we had been accepted there as men with no political axe to grind, and only one aim: the eradication of the drug problem. Despite our objections we were ordered to hand over the files and for some months little more was heard on the subject.'

'Some time later, however, contacts in both the Andersonstown and Lower Falls areas of Belfast told us that young men with convictions for drug abuse were being arrested by the Army and offered drugs and immunity from further arrest in return for information on Republican activities. Our informants also told us they were breaking contact and that our safety could no longer be guaranteed. 'Ironically, almost identical incidents occurred in predominantly Protestant East Belfast which is a UDA stronghold. As a result of 'political police' actions we are excluded from almost every working-

class district and, in consequence, Belfast is turning into a Mecca for drug abusers. Literally years of hard work has been destroyed and in the future Belfast will be faced with a drug problem of major proportions,' he concluded.

At the next meeting with the journalists, Constable X introduced them to a youth who had acted as a police informer. His story, which was corroborated by the Constable, tells of an inept attempt by Army intelligence officers to set up a heroin ring among students at Queens University, Belfast.

'Last February' (1973), he said, 'two young upper class Englishmen had offered 'finest quality heroin' at low prices in bars and clubs near the university campus. Usually there are less than half a dozen 'mainliners'

Street and beaten up by six young. That same night, their flat, in a quiet residential area near the university, was burgled.

Apart from two military ID cards nothing was taken but every item of personal property was daubed with paint. An obscene message telling both men to leave Belfast was scrawled on the wall.

Within 48 hours of the burglary four of the six youths involved in the assault were in military custody. All four were held in Holywood Barracks for three days during which they were beaten up on a number of occasions. No charges were preferred against any of the youths and when released they were told the beating were only a sample of what they'd if they meddled again in business that didn't concern them.



Castings St. Barracks, Belfast; one of the joint Army-RUC stations where blackmail and drugs are used to obtain information on Republican activities.

in Belfast at any given time so their potential market was limited.'

Undeterred by their initial failure the Englishmen returned some weeks later with much more marketable goods - 'Moroccan Black', 'Moroccan Black' is, as its name suggests, North African hashish. Regarded by connoisseurs as the best in the world it is, in consequence, in very short supply. Within months they had built up a quite sizeable clientele and were almost monopolising the market. This didn't suit the established pushers who took immediate steps to protect their interests. Their first line of defence was the usual anonymous phone call to the drug squad. When this failed to produce the desired results the dealers decided to take more drastic action. Near the end of May both Englishmen were taken from a bar in Great Victoria

An RUC Task Force patrol went to the flat and removed everything in it. The two British Army drug pushers disappeared and have probably returned to their respective units despite its faulty start the group work was laid for a brilliant intelligence operation. But for the greed of the local drug pushers it would be operating still.

Most people will be aware of the 'official' attitude in this country to drugs. Everyone, from the parson to the politicians, condemns their use. The penalties, even for smoking cannabis, are heavy. This incident portrays once again the utter hypocrisy of the ruling class. In this country drugs do not contribute to the bank balances of the ruling class therefore they are condemned and illegal. But, when it suits them to introduce them, when it is a method of gaining intelligence into movements that threaten their position then all morality is thrown to the winds in the pursuit of the one thing that they value most of all their own continued supremacy.

Senior military experts were this morning placing together the evidence that occurred prior to the series of explosions that occurred in the Officers Mess at Gough Barracks during a celebration banquet for Officers, writes our Man from the Front, Piggy Hornhole. The explosions were caused by about two hundred twenty-pound blast bombs exploding simultaneously in the Officers' Mess. Although the bombs exploded in a confined space at the height of the banquet when all the officers from the area command were present, no one was killed or injured, said army spokesman Private Harry Wilkins of the Territorial Re-

serves. It was a pure miracle, said the spokesman, had it occurred a few minutes earlier or a few minutes later the 'IRA would probably have got what they wanted.

'For security reasons' none of the officers present at the time of the explosion wishes to talk about it, said senior medical officer Private Harry Wilkins. Asked about the extent of the damage to the structure of Gough Barracks senior engineering officer Private Harry Wilkins replied that it was due for demolition anyway.

Senior military experts are baffled by how terrorists managed to penet-

rate the security ring at the barracks and plant the bombs. One theory they are working on is that the bombs were not, in fact, planted at all.

The theory is that Republican pushers farmers aided by Russian biologists are breeding chickens of the Japanese kamikaze variety and feeding them powdered gallium, buckshot and mature wrist watches. In pursuit of this line of inquiry, hard-line RUC investigator Rusty Shillingsworth has been flown in from his weekend cottage in South Africa to interview relatives of the Gough Barracks engineering officer.